

# BULLETIN

OF THE

## BROOKLYN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

---

VOL. XLI

FEBRUARY, 1946

No. 1

---

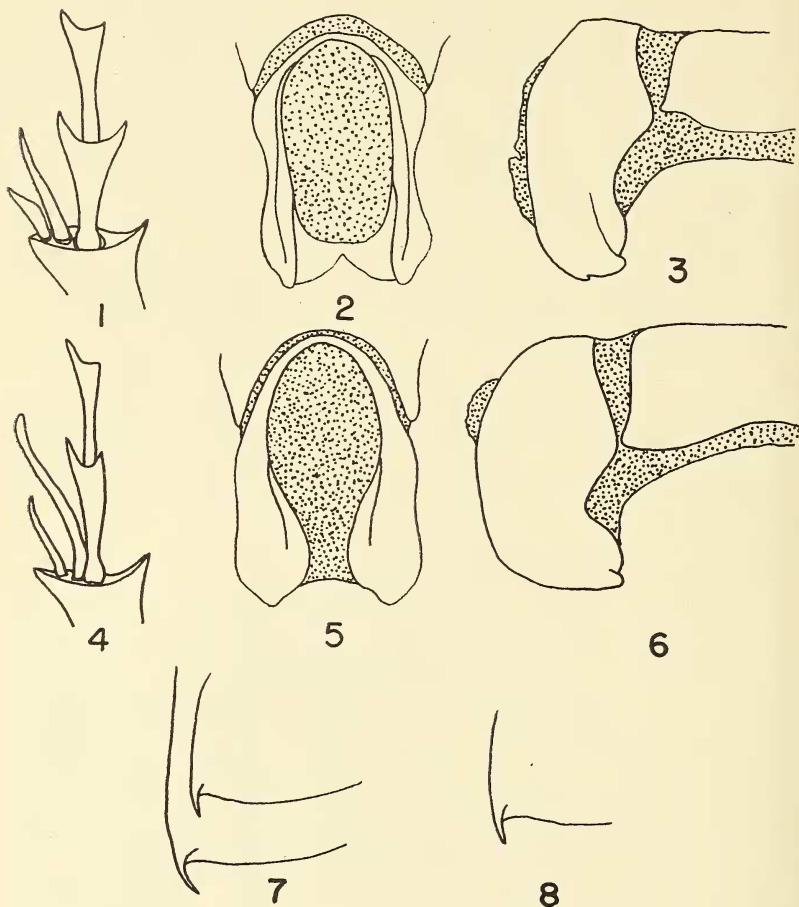
### A NEW WEST INDIAN SCARAB BEETLE.

BY LAWRENCE W. SAYLOR, San Francisco, Calif.

The present new species has been awaiting description in the Saylor Collection for some years; it closely resembles an important rather common species from the same locality—Haiti and Santo Domingo.

**Cnemarachis romana**, new species.

*Male*: Elongate, somewhat broader behind. Color variable; usually piceous or rufopiceous, with the entire dorsal surface pruinose or subpruinose, especially the elytra; rarely, the color is rufous to rufocastaneous, these specimens possibly representing newly-matured individuals. Apparently glabrous above. Head with the front slightly rugose and moderately densely covered with umbilicate, and a few variolate punctures. Clypeus moderately long, apex faintly and broadly emarginate, the angles very broadly rounded, margin slightly reflexed; disc moderately densely punctate, the punctures closer at center base. Antenna of 9 segments, club ovate and subequal to funicle in length; segments 5 and 6 strongly transverse. Thorax with punctures on disc separated by one to three times their diameters, but closer at and near the front angles; center disc at times with a very faint suggestion of a longitudinal carina; apex with an entire but narrow margin, base with a fine margin only at sides and becoming obsolete just before the middle; sides nearly parallel behind the median dilation, and the margins entire or at times subcrenulate in the apical halves; front angles varying from rectangular to acute, hind angles well marked but obtuse. Elytra rugose, with moderately dense and fine punctures; disc substriate but due to rugosity of surface the exact number of striae are not plain; inner sutural apex with a short outwardly-curving spine on each elytron;



## EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig. 1. Apex hind tibia, *C. hogardi*.  
Fig. 2. En-face view male genitalia, *C. hogardi*.  
Fig. 3. Lateral view, *idem*.  
Fig. 4. Apex hind tibia, *C. romana*.  
Fig. 5. En-face view male genitalia, *C. romana*.  
Fig. 6. Lateral view, *idem*.  
Fig. 7. Two views elytral apex of *C. hogardi*.  
Fig. 8. Apex elytra of *C. romana*.

sutural stria varying from the same width throughout and becoming obsolete apically, or, strongly narrowed at base (Type) and becoming broader along most of the sutural margin, and obsolete apically. Abdomen and pygidium yellowish and highly polished. Pygidium flattened, subglabrous, with moderately coarse and sparse (varying to moderately dense) punctures; apex subtruncate. Abdomen semiflattened, 5th sternite transversely depressed in apical half, the disc with sparse, very fine and nearly pin-point tubercles; 6th sternite three-fourths length of 5th, apex and base semicarinate, disc broadly and transversely flattened, and finely rugose or finely punctate. Metasternum with very fine semierect hair. First two hind tarsal segments subequal. Longest spur of hind tibia strongly curved and much longer than the first tarsal segment. First two front tarsal segments each with a fine short tooth at the inner apex. All tarsal claws each with a strong and median tooth which is much broader than the apical tooth; claw base rectangularly dilated.

? *Female*: More robust than male, nearly piceous and shining. Clypeus broader, and front and clypeus extremely densely punctate. Thorax with very coarse and moderately dense punctures, with a small, median impunctate area at center-base. Pygidium and abdomen rufocastaneous. Pygidium with very fine and dense punctures and with sparse short hair. Abdomen polished, 5th sternite flattened, 6th sternite slightly convex and with fine and dense punctures. Hind tibial spurs short, stubby and spatulate, the longest a little longer than the first tarsal segment. Antennal club ovate and equal to segments 3 to 6 combined in length. Otherwise as in male. Length 17-19 mm. Width 8.5-9.5 mm.

The *holotype* male is in the U. S. National Museum and is from "Moca, Dominican Republic," collected April 1928 by G. Russo. A female from the same locality and date is not designated as the allotype since I am not absolutely positive that it is the female of this species. Three males and one female in the Saylor Collection, collected in "Dominican Republic, La Romana, July" remain in that collection. *C. romana* is very closely related to the common *C. hogardi* (Bl.) but differs mainly in the type of hind spurs, the shape of hind tarsal segment, and the male genital characters.